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The following papers were presented for publication :

"Remarks on some new types of Carboniferous Crinoidea, with descriptions of new forms." By F. B. Meek and A. H. Worthen.

"Descriptions of seven new species of American Birds from various localities, with a note on *Zonotrichia melanotis*." By Geo. N. Lawrence.

"Analytical table of the species of *Baridius* inhabiting the United States." By John L. LeConte, M. D.

"The Gyrinidæ of America, north of Mexico." By John L. LeConte, M. D.

"Notes on the species of *Agonoderus*, *Bradycellus* and *Stenolophus* inhabiting America, north of Mexico." By John L. LeConte.

Dr. Leidy exhibited some photographs of fossil bones, received from Mr. W. E. Webb, Sec. of the National Land Co., at Topeka, Kansas. They represent vertebræ, and fragments of jaws with teeth, of a skeleton of *Mosasaurus*, reported by Mr. Webb to be about 70 feet in length, recently discovered on the great plains of Kansas, near Fort Wallace.

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Dec. 29th.

MR. JOS. JEANES in the Chair.

Fifty-three members present.

The following gentlemen were elected members :

Albert Peale, Franklin Platt, Jr., Edw. A. Spooner, M. D.

The following were elected correspondents :

Geo. Neville, of Calcutta, E. I. ; Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Berg, of New Brunswick, N. J.

The Committee to which was referred a paper, entitled "*Phosphorus and Fatty Degeneration*," reported in favor of its publication in the American Journal of Medical Science.

On favorable report of Committees, the following papers were ordered to be published :

**Notice of some remains of extinct INSECTIVORA from Dakota.**

BY JOSEPH LEIDY.

Dr. Hayden, in his trip to the Mauvaises Terres of White River, Dakota, in the summer of 1866, discovered the remains of two genera of insectivorous mammals, which appear to be peculiar, but related to the hedge-hogs.

*LEPTICTIS HAYDENI*. This name, appropriate to one of the animals, is founded upon a nearly entire skull devoid of the lower jaw. The specimen belonged to a mature animal, as indicated by the complete and worn condition of the teeth ; but the skull retains most of its sutures as distinctly as is usual in the Opossums. It is less in size than that of the Mink, and its shape is more canine than musteline. It bears some resemblance in form to that of the insectivorous genus *Glisorex*, or to that of the viverrine genus *Eupleres*.

The cranium is remarkable for the possession of a pair of prominent ridges defining the upper part of the temporal fossæ, as in the fossil cranium represented by De Blainville (*Osteographie*, *Mustela*, pl. xiv) under the name of *Mustela plesictis* from Auvergne, and by Gervais (*Pal. Fran.* pl. 28, fig. 2) 1868.]